



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873.

GOV. WALKER ON EDUCATION.—At the commencement exercises of the State Agricultural College of Virginia, at Blacksburg, yesterday, Gov. Walker delivered an address before the societies of the College, in which he spoke at some length upon the necessity of educating the colored people. He advocated the appropriation by the Federal Government of the entire proceeds derived from the sales of public lands for educational purposes. In liberating the colored people, and giving them the right of suffrage, Gov. Walker said the Government should not only have provided the means for the education of the new suffragans, but it should have gone further, and aided the people of the South to fulfill this duty to themselves.

FRAUDS IN THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The Attorney General has given an elaborate answer to the questions concerning the Freedmen's Bureau, submitted to him by the Secretary of War. He says that the papers submitted to him show that considerable sums of money have been taken from the treasury by officers employed in the Freedmen's Bureau by forged receipts and vouchers fraudulently obtained from colored soldiers, and declares for offenses of this kind it is open for the government to proceed criminally as well as by civil action. He thinks also that the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau is liable for all losses sustained by the Government through the default of a subordinate disbursing officer or other persons employed by him in the disbursement of the moneys entrusted to him.

FRANCE.—As reported by the Paris telegram published yesterday, out of a debt of one thousand million dollars France has just paid the last installment of nine hundred millions. On the 5th of August fifty millions, and on the 5th of September next fifty additional million dollars will be paid, and the greatest financial effort of history will have been accomplished and France will be free again from foreign occupation. The Washington Chronicle remarks:—"It must be a rich and fruitful country that can pay, not in paper, bonds, or other securities, but actually in gold or silver, such a tremendous sum within the space of two years and a half."

THE "BACK PAY."—The Baltimore American says:—"The more the back pay amendment is discussed, the more glaring becomes its objectionable features. The practical operation of the amendment makes it not only, as it has been popularly termed, a 'back pay grab,' but also an advance pay seizure. In fact, it is a measure looking both backward and forward, enabling members to increase their own compensation for work already performed, and the new members of the not yet assembled Congress to reach forward and receive pay for services yet to be rendered. Under it every member of Congress elect, who holds the proper certificate and whose seat is not contested, now draws his salary monthly, at the rate of \$625 per month. Thus, there having been no March session, members may draw \$5,625, before they take their seats in December, which is \$625 more than the whole amount of the old salary, and is to be paid before a day's service has been rendered, or before even the forms of membership have been complied with. A member may die or resign before Congress meets, but yet he is entitled to his pay, and it cannot be withheld from him or his heirs."

LOANS IN EUROPE.—The Baltimore Sun, in its money article, says:—"As an illustration of the extent to which European capitalists are assisting the growth of our country and its railway system, it is proper to mention the loan which Mr. Thomas A. Scott, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is said to be about negotiating. It is issued for the purpose of building the Texas Pacific Railroad, and is for the sum of seventy-five million of dollars, for which it is reported in the Philadelphia Press, a syndicate has bid 91 per cent. and it is understood Mr. Scott goes abroad at an early day to accept the offer and complete the negotiation. Such a transaction a few years ago would be deemed fabulous and visionary, but European capital is all the while seeking the opportunities offered in this country for the rapid accumulation of profits in many of our investments—albeit in others it meets at times with terrible losses."

The commencement exercises at Williams and Mary College, at Williamsburg, were well attended, and gave much satisfaction. We sincerely hope for the future prosperity of this venerable institution. The Faculty have conferred during the late session the honorary degrees: That of LL. D. on Gen. F. H. Smith, of the Virginia Military Institute; Col. C. S. Venable of the University of Virginia, and Rev. William Pinkney, Ass't. Bishop of Maryland. That of D. D. on Rev. William G. Farrington, of the Diocese of New Jersey, and Rev. Robert Nelson, missionary to China. That of S. T. D. on the Right Rev. H. C. Lay, D. D., Bishop, Easton, Md.

Late intelligence from the southwestern frontier gives every indication of an early retaliatory movement from the other side of the Rio Grande. The recent dashing operations of McKenney, although generally approved by the government, do not seem to have had the salutary effect expected.

In Westmoreland county, Va., a number of farmers, some of whom were large landed proprietors in ante bellum days, have availed themselves of the recent bankruptcy law as affording relief from the financial embarrassments under which they have been struggling.

The Chicago Tribune has a dispatch from Ionia, Michigan, giving an account of the death, by the collapse of his balloon, of La Mountain, at that place, on the 4th of July. He was a brother of La Mountain, who, it will be remembered, was a very successful aeronaut in the employment of the government during the war in observing from a balloon the movement of the Confederate forces. His balloon was what is known as a hot-air one, and was simply filled with rarified air, and not gas. He fell from an immense height and every bone in his body was broken. The ropes that fastened the basket to the balloon slipped, and the unfortunate man was precipitated to the earth.

The President has appointed Mrs. S. S. Farrell postmistress at Covington, Ky., to succeed Jesse R. Grant, deceased. The newspapers say that Mrs. Farrell is an old resident of Covington, and a daughter of Captain West Sabro, the leading pilot in the gunboat expedition to Fort Donaldson. Her husband, John W. Farrell, was Lieut. Col. of the 41st Kentucky volunteers, and afterwards Assistant Superintendent of the Kentucky Central railroad. Mrs. Farrell was strongly recommended for the position.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is in session at Poughkeepsie, New York. There are nine hundred and twenty-six Associations in the U. S. and British Provinces, two hundred and thirty delegates from which have arrived, and more are constantly coming in. The Convention organized by the election of a President, and the annual report on the condition of the Associations was presented.

The latest dates from Liberia in Africa bring favorable accounts as to the condition of affairs in that country. The exports to England and this country are on the increase; the last emigrants are reported to be doing well, some being engaged in planting and others in erecting houses. New school-houses are being built, and altogether the settlement appears to be in a very flourishing condition.

The Hastings Court in Richmond has been occupied for a day or two past in listening to the argument in relation to Dr. J. S. D. Culley's refusal to testify on Monday before the grand jury in the Mordecai-McCartney duel case—his plea being that his testimony would tend to criminate himself.

The opinion of the Attorney General upon the questions and papers submitted to him by the Secretary of War in regard to the case of Gen. O. O. Howard makes it look rather serious for that gentleman, as the matter now stands.

South Carolina financial matters have come to such a pass that a temporary injunction has been issued restraining the State from levying or collecting any tax for the purpose of paying the interest upon the State bonds, known as the conversion bonds, amounting to \$7,000,000.

The currency is soon to be added to by a new fifty cent note, to be different in size and design from these now in existence.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

In Lynchburg, on Tuesday night, two white men, named Diamond and Merryman, were at the house of Clay Williamson. Diamond was handling a shot gun, when by some accident the weapon was discharged, the lead taking effect in the face and head of Merryman. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but the man's injuries were of such a character that he lived only fifteen minutes after being shot.

The Lynchburg Republican says:—"The summe trade of Virginia has begun for this season and promises to be larger than it has heretofore been any year since the native summe became an article of commerce among us, although a large proportion of last year's crop still remains in the hands of first purchasers unsold."

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad Company, on Wednesday, John King, Jr., was re-elected president for the ensuing year, and John Hopkins, Thomas Whitridge, and Hugh Sisson, of Baltimore, and J. H. Sherrard and George H. Hupp, of Virginia, directors.

Mr. Joshua Lupton, a worthy citizen of Frederick county, who lives about seven miles from Winchester, on the Cedar Creek road, whilst cutting wheat on Friday last, stumbled and fell on his cradle, cutting off the cap of his knee.

Madison Robinson (colored) has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, by the Court of Rockbridge county, for committing a rape upon a white girl thirteen years old. This is his second term in the penitentiary.

The Southwestern Telegraph, published in Shreveport, La., gives an account of a shooting match in that place in which Mr. Philip Spangler, formerly of Winchester, while trying to prevent a fight, received a severe pistol wound from the effects of which he has since died.

A telegram was received on the 3rd inst., announcing the death at Charlotte, N. C., of Peter Sperry, a native of Winchester, and the son of Peter Sperry. He fell from a window in the hotel and was killed by the fall.

LOUDOUN COUNTY ITEMS.—(From the Loudoun Mirror.)—William J. Smith of this county, died at his residence near Circleville, on Thursday last in the forty-sixth year of his age of consumption. Mr. S. was one of our leading farmers, and most useful citizens, and was justly esteemed by all who knew him for his sterling worth and many estimable qualities.

Among a list of persons recently adjudged bankrupts in the District Court of the United States, we find the following from Loudoun, viz: John McKenney, Nathaniel Prince, John M. Motran, James Adams, Mary Stone, Wm. Nichols, Jr., Jas. W. Higdon, and Michael Kern.

A storm occurred at Waterford on Thursday evening last, which was preceded by a flash of lightning that killed a bull and two cows in the orchard of Jacob R. Walker, and slightly stunned that gentleman, who was in his garden near by. The animals belonged to three different persons.

The interest of the late Edgar Jarvis in the triangular lot at the east end of Market street Leesburg, was sold on Monday, by Messrs. Foster, Orr and Noland, Commissioners, for \$25.—Wm. Jack, purchaser.

Bishop Johns will administer the rite of Confirmation in St. James (Episcopal) Church Leesburg, at 11 o'clock on Sunday. On Monday evening, the 14th, he will officiate in the Church at Catonsville.

Clifton Lloyd esq., of this county, has received and accepted an invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the Loudoun County Agricultural Society, at the Fair in November. Chas. A. Smith, of Middleburg, has been appointed a Notary Public.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The accident at Niagara Falls on the 4th inst., by which a bridal couple, together with a little boy, brother of the intended bride, were carried over the falls and lost, has excited deep interest, and for hundreds of miles around Niagara has been the principal topic of conversation. The papers of Buffalo, New York, in giving particulars of the affair state that the young man and young woman were a runaway couple.

A Pittsburg (Pa.) special to the Chicago Times reports that recently a young lady named Agnes Schmidt, daughter of a wealthy Israelite merchant, now absent with his wife in Europe, renounced her faith, and was received into the Catholic church at St. Paul's Cathedral amidst imposing ceremonies.

The farmers' movement has taken root in North Carolina. The masters of the various granges met in Raleigh yesterday and organized a State Grange. A State Constitutional Convention met at the same time, which was presided over by Mr. W. H. Battle.

A meeting yesterday of the Troy and Albany Stove Founders' Association, at Troy, New York, it was resolved to make no changes in the prices of stoves during the year. This, according to the telegram, will regulate the prices of stoves throughout the United States.

A railway accident is reported on the Erie Railway. A freight train ran into the rear of a mail train, forcing the latter into a freight train in front, smashing both ends of the mail train. Four passengers are reported seriously injured, and others are hurt more or less.

The Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass., has declined a proffered donation of \$100,000 from Mr. Nathan Matthews, of Boston, who offered that sum on condition that the majority of the trustees should be selected from the "high church" party.

The vine disease is spreading in Portugal. Other portions of the world may accordingly suffer for portwine, but there will always be plenty in this country as long as whiskey and logwood hold out.

At Nashville the Robertson Association, which has done so much for the relief of the sick, has declared that "as the cholera has disappeared from Nashville the mission of the association has been fulfilled."

The earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and branches for June, 1873, were \$1,323,797.47, showing an increase, as compared with June, 1872, of \$111,555.65.

They are getting up bridges for poor children in Brooklyn, New York; the first took place yesterday, and was attended by five thousand children.

A VIRGINIA MASTER AS ATTORNEY FOR THE MAN WHO WAS ONCE HIS SLAVE.—[From the New York Sun.]—Anthony Jones, a colored man, freeman for the last twenty years of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Fairwood, near Fort Washington, Bloomingdale, died about the middle of last April, leaving an estate of \$12,000. He was born a slave, but thirty-five years ago he ran away from his master, Mr. William Jones, of Elwood, Spotsylvania county, Va., and there was lost sight of entirely.

Mr. J. Horace Lacy, a Virginia planter, who is proprietor of the plantation on which Anthony, the slave, was born, and who married his master's daughter, has come to New York in behalf of the two sole surviving heirs of the deceased freeman. The numerous brothers and sisters and the father and mother of Anthony, who were the slaves of Mr. Jones, are dead, except a sister, Elizabeth, and a brother, Isaac. Elizabeth, fifty years old with six dependent children, is working as a field hand in the parish of Ouachita, La., on a plantation owned until recently by Mr. Lacy. Isaac is sixty-five years old, with a large dependent family, who all, as well as Elizabeth, were the property of Mr. Horace Lacy previous to the war. Isaac has ever since been employed by Mr. Lacy, and has not suffered for the necessities of life, nor ever will, yet is an unprofitable hired hand, being old and slow, and the whole family have been since their emancipation dependent on their former master and live on his land. Isaac has employed his old master as attorney, who testifies that Isaac and Elizabeth "are worthy and respectable, honest people, old and poor, and unfit for any other than outdoor field work; and are anxious to buy and cultivate a piece of land adjoining his own farm, on which they were born, said tract being now offered for sale far below its real value." By its immediate ownership they can be at once comfortable and independent, and relieved from their abject poverty. Isaac and Elizabeth can command at their age only five dollars a month for their labor. Elizabeth was formerly a cook. Isaac has already laid his plans for putting in wheat, which is their staple crop, this fall on his own land that is to be, and raising potatoes, and in the fall root crops, and "putting down" some of the land to grass before winter.

Proofs were taken yesterday in the Surrogate's Court before S. D. Van Schaik, referee, that the old man was a woman in Virginia and Louisiana are the only heirs, Anthony Jones having died without leaving wife, children or debts.

FINE NATIVE WINES.—We are indebted to Col. Wm. Giddings for three bottles of delightful wine, manufactured from the grape of his Melrose Vineyard, near Taylortown, in this county. One is from the "Concord," another from the "Clifton," and the third, what he terms "Claret," and all of the vintage of 1872. They constitute a most palatable and delicious beverage, and being from the pure juice of the grape, cannot be injurious. They are subacid, and in many respects regarded by wine drinkers as fully equal to those so highly prized and so largely consumed in the wine-growing districts of Europe.

Last year, we understand, Col. G. raised about 50,000 pounds of grapes, out of which he manufactured 1,600 gallons of wine—the rest of the crop being sold in boxes—for both of which he found a ready market in the northern cities, where his wine is becoming quite popular, especially among the Germans.

His crop of grapes this year promises an abundant yield. Indeed, from the experiments thus far made in the cultivation of the grape in this county, the soil and climate appear to be peculiarly adapted to their growth, and with proper attention their cultivation might be rendered highly remunerative.—Loudoun Mir.

THE TRAGEDY IN CLARKE COUNTY.—The Winchester Times of yesterday, says:—"The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Clinton Little came to his death from a pistol shot fired with premeditation by his brother, Lycurgus Little."

Clinton Little was buried on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Carson, of Winchester, officiating at the funeral, which was largely attended by citizens of Winchester and the adjoining country.

The wounded are recovering as rapidly as could be expected. Mrs. Little's wound is the most serious, the injuries of the others, with the exception of Oscar, being chiefly bruises about the head, received from the clubbed pistols in the hands of the combatants.

It was reported on Monday that Lycurgus Little had committed suicide in the jail at Berryville. The statement was incorrect, however, probably arising from the fact that he had made such an attempt on Saturday. He had obtained a bottle of morphine by some means, and Dr. Love, who was one of the first physicians called in, had severe struggle with him for its possession.

Educational Association of Virginia.

SECOND DAY—NIGHT SESSION.

The 2d Presbyterian Church was well filled last night with members of the association and ladies, and at 8.35, President Joyner called the meeting to order, and the Rev. J. L. Miller, Principal of the Staunton Female Seminary, who evidently does not measure the efficacy of prayers by their length, made an unusually brief, but highly appropriate and beautiful appeal to the Throne of Mercy.

The President then introduced Mr. Wm. R. Abbot, of Bellevue High School, Albemarle, who delivered an address on "The Profession of the Teacher," which, for beauty of diction, ease and grace of delivery, and sound and practical views, we have rarely heard equalled. It was an hour and a quarter before Mr. Abbot concluded, but so intensely interested was the audience, that not a sign of impatience could be noticed, and the clock alone could persuade the listener that so much time had passed.

The speaker began by saying that a few days ago he had heard a faithful and hardworking teacher, one eminent in his profession, remark that a teacher was a dog's life of drudgery and poor pay, and that he was determined to find some other way of earning his daily bread. The remark had caused him to pause, and he had broken himself to try to find out what he had broken, and if such was to be the end of his career, where were his hopes and his aspirations.

But when, a few days after, he found himself surrounded by glad faces and warm young hearts; when ardent tongues poured forth thanks for his labors, and he had the pleasure of making so many buoyant spirits happy when he gave them the rewards of his industry, he felt that their success in life must be his, and he could not falter in his work.

The position of a teacher was one of the most transcendent dignity and the gravest responsibility. He might talk for hours of its importance and of its claims to respect and honor; but the mind of every one of his brethren would supply these high estimates, and a glance at their deficiencies would be more profitable. What he would say might seem trite, or every man might find it just what he himself had thought, but teachers were proverbially patient, and now was the time for them to exercise their cardinal virtue.

Four things must make up the successful teacher. First he must have a thorough knowledge of what he proposed to teach. How often do men propose to teach Latin and Algebra who can only do so by the most laborious study of those subjects as they go along, such men must teach poorly. A teacher must know subjects and not books alone; he must be able to solve every difficulty that arises. His mind must be clear and his ideas well arranged, or how is he to preserve order in a school room while teaching a class. Horace Mann says that in traveling through Scotland and Germany, he never saw a teacher sit during a recitation, or hold a book. Previous preparation the teacher must have, for his questions must conform to the book, which alone, the learner can study, and when a teacher ceases to learn he ceases to teach. No man understands a subject well unless he has given attention to its connection with other subjects. The second qualification for teaching is aptness to teach. The possession of knowledge alone does not qualify; a Newton or a Bacon, might be an unsuccessful teacher. A good instructor must be able to awaken curiosity, appreciate difficulties, and excite enthusiasm. In some, this aptness to teach is born; others have it to acquire; yet this is often lost sight of both by teachers and the community. Would a general learn the art of war by losing battles? a merchant, the cares of trade by repeated bankruptcies, a lawyer, by the loss of causes? or a physician by experiments on the health of his patients? Yet more precious than the treasures of men and even than their blood are the minds and hearts of boys. How then can a man learn to be apt at teaching? Not by his own experience, but by that of others. He must fit himself to teach. In some countries, the study of the theory and practice of teaching is esteemed of equal necessity with that of the branches to be taught. In the Roman Catholic Church such a view has always prevailed, and the Benedictines, Oratorians, &c., of former days, and the Jesuits and Brothers of the Christian schools of the present, are trained for their work, and not permitted to engage in it until they have learned it.

But our people practically ignore the idea. An attorney is not admitted to practice till he has studied the law under a practitioner and three learned judges have pronounced him fit; yet our people would not even then trust him to sue on a note of hand until by appointment to defend some impecunious offender, or by the kindly aid of some older and more fortunate brother, he has shown his ability; yet should he fail to get a brief, and sit up a school, paternalistic will, without hesitation, commit his sons, his most precious treasures, to his care. With a physician it is the same, and that in the face of the requirements of the wise of all ages. Good Roger Ascham said that while a man would employ a cunning man for his horses at £200, he would take anybody at 20s for his children, and that in consequence, God gave him docile horses and wild and untrained sons. But a teacher must discriminate. While he learns from the experience of others he will find that methods which will work with one man won't work with another. He must adapt his methods to himself. He must exercise curiosity, for that is to gain attention; does he fail to do this, his labor would be as profitless as that of Ulysses when he sowed the sea shore with salt. Then he must learn to say exactly what he means. He must be a talker. Socrates was a talker; when asked why he wrote not his discourses for future generations, he replied that he preferred to write them on the hearts of men. Nor can we believe that it was without deliberate design that he "who spoke as never man spoke" wrote not a line. He wished to write his doctrines on the hearts of men. Proficiency of illustration is, also, a great aid in teaching, and here, again, we have the example of The Great Teacher, for the Gospel is full of the most forcible illustrations. They are far more effective than demonstrations of three hundred subscribers, including three-fourths of the members of the association, had been dropped for non-payment in advance. Still, there had been a considerable increase in the number of subscribers, owing to the efforts of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and of a dozen or more of the County Superintendents.

Col. Withers, from the Committee on the Educational Journal, made a report, showing a satisfactory condition of its affairs, though it is not yet entirely self-supporting. The editor declined a reappointment, but the committee thought he might be induced to serve another year. It was recommended that the Journal be increased to 12 pages (12 for the Superintendent of Public Instruction,) and the price of subscription to \$1.50 a year; that the editor be requested to increase the advertising revenue; that correspondence be opened with the associations in Maryland and the Carolinas, with a view of extending the circulation of the Journal; and that the deficit be made up from the treasury. The receipts had been \$875, the expenditures \$928, leaving an estimated deficit of about fifty dollars at the end of the year. Three hundred subscribers, including three-fourths of the members of the association, had been dropped for non-payment in advance. Still, there had been a considerable increase in the number of subscribers, owing to the efforts of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and of a dozen or more of the County Superintendents.

Col. Withers read the report of the editor and gave a full explanation of the plans he proposed, and the editor followed with some further statements.

On motion of Prof. Joyner, the report was adopted.

President Garnett, of St. John's College, Annapolis, said that he had been trying to get the Journal made the official organ of the Maryland State Superintendent, and hoped for success.

President Farnell, of Delaware College, being present, was invited to participate in the proceedings, as was also Hon. John Eaton, Jr., U. S. Commissioner of Education, who came in at a subsequent stage in the proceedings.

Prof. Joyner read a report by Prof. Turner, of Hopkins' Institute; John P. McGuire, Richmond, and V. Dabney, Loudoun School, Middleburg, on the sequence of the study of languages, ancient and modern, defining the stage at which relatively each should begin, but no discussion followed.

Mr. English, of Verulam School, Albemarle, on the best method of teaching young pupils spelling, made a most excellent report, illustrating it on the blackboard. Superintendent Binford gave a most interesting account of the manner in which children are taught to read in the Richmond Schools, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Little, Prof. Webster, of Norfolk,

had experienced the insults of the Sarracens as he knelt and wept at the temple of his Redeemer, and their enthusiasm was kindled accordingly; Origen's school at Caesarea was well known because he was a living teacher; Abiward was able to keep thousands in the wilderness, living upon roots and sleeping in the rudest huts, by his power as a teacher; Hander was ungainly and without a particle of oratory, yet thousands thronged to hear him. So it had been and must ever be with enthusiastic men. What could be expected from men who only taught to repair the rents in some other calling, of decayed members of other professions who crowded into this that they might live? Some have thought, the great Abiward among them, that a teacher must, of necessity, have more intellect than his pupils, but he did not agree with them. It was not so in any profession, else what would become of the feeble lawyers, the poor physicians, the weak divines. The vineyard of the Lord would have many waste places if all ministers must be superior in intellect to all of their people.

A teacher must have high and holy aims. His influence over his pupils, even unconsciously to himself, was immense, and if he were not a faithful Christian man, he might do an immense injury.

He then spoke in glowing terms of the great teachers of antiquity, of Pythagoras, of Socrates and Plato, of Aristotle and Leno, and coming to our own times and State he eulogized Honyeastle, Courtney, Harrison, Minor and McGuffey in terms most appropriate. Above all he pointed to Lee as an illustration of his assertion that the fires of patriotism burned with no flickering flames in the teacher's bosom.

We regret our inability to present a more faithful report of this beautiful address, of which the assembly showed its appreciation by voting him its warmest thanks.

Mr. Pendleton, Principal of Central School, Richmond, called up his amendment to the Constitution under which ladies can be admitted to membership.

Mr. Abbot, from the Committee on Questions and General Business, reported back the amendment with the recommendation that it do not pass; Mr. C. D. Walker, being an unmarried man, dissenting.

Mr. Pendleton made a somewhat lengthy argument in opposition to the adoption of the report, to which no one replied, but Col. Withers moved to lay it over until the morning session, but accepted an amendment offered by Prof. Gildersleeve to recommit the report, which was carried by a small majority.

Col. Withers gave notice of an amendment to the Constitution reducing the initiation fee to \$2, and Mr. Binford, one to reduce the dues to \$1.

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Mr. Petty, of the District of Columbia, Blackford, Prof. Averitt, of the Danville Male College, and W. W. Smith, of the Military Academy. Gen. Eaton, by special invitation, then addressed the association, and, in a pertinent, very highly, the speech of Mr. Binford, on the subject under discussion, had never heard a better presented. He was glad to see the interest displayed by Virginia teachers, of all grades, in their many whom he did not see here, he knew he was working earnestly in the cause. Virginia had the first free school in America, and about the time that the Puritans landed Plymouth, such a school was established at Jamestown, and if, in after years, there was any desire to restrict education, it was a following of the fathers. He cordially thanked the Association for their invitation.

Prof. Joyner, in the name of the Association, thanked Gen. Eaton for his words of encouragement.

The proposition to reduce the initiation fee to \$2 was then debated by Col. Withers in favor, and Prof. Harris, Mr. Blackford, and others against it, and decided in the negative, yeas 25, nays 16, a two-thirds vote being required.

The proposition to reduce the dues to \$1 was carried.

Prof. Joyner suggested that after the Smith's address, to-night, the members of the committee be heard, which was agreed to.

Dr. Horner, of Fauquier, then offered a following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Executive Committee, viz: Whereas, the continental committee have invited the co-operation of the citizens of the United States to contribute to the success of the approaching International Exhibition, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in 1876.

Resolved, That this Association commit itself to report on the rise and progress of learning in the State of Virginia previous to the subsequent to the period of 1776.

At 2.15 the Association adjourned.

GENERAL SMITH'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Francis H. Smith, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, will deliver an address before the Educational Association, to-night, on "The Schools and Schooling in Virginia in Olden Times," at the 2d Presbyterian Church.

LAST SESSION.

The last session of the Association will be held at